FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1849. [NO. 1682.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

WILL be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday the 3d of September, (Court week,)

A likely negro Woman, aged about 38, a good cook and house servant, and

Two likely Girls, aged 19 and 12.

They are all desirable Servants, and sold for no fault whatever.

Terms made known at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

August 18, 1849. 81-ts

☞ Carolinian copy.

REMOVAL.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. G. Matthews, Hay Street, where they offer a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, and in a few weeks expect to receive a very large additional supply.

August 21, 1849. 81-3w

150 CASKS LIME, of superior quality and in good order, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

August 20, 1849. 81-3w

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of Land above the old Steam Boat Warehouse, and betwixt there and the mouth of Blount's Creek, (known as the mouth of the Creek,) will charge after this date, the sum of $1 50 for all Rafts of Timber landed on their ground, and 6 cts. per 1000 feet for all Lumber landed on said premises.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1849. 81-4w

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile business. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROBT McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., / August 13, 1849. \ 81-tf

4000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Salad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $3½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.
J. & T. WADDILL.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LADY Alice; or, the New Una, Charms and Counter Charms; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Puseyism: the Causes and Cure; American system of Cooking; Part 2d Roland Cashel; Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London; Pierce's Geometry; Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, &c. &c. Also a further supply of McAuley's England. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 10.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1st, 1848. 36tf

NEW FALL GOODS, BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.

August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

RELIGIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. J. R. HARMON, *"the blind Preacher,"* by Divine permission, will preach at the following places: Saturday, September 1st, at Bethel, Richmond Co.; Sabbath the 2d, at Laurel Hill, at 10 o'clock A. M.; same day at Spring Hill at 4 o'clock P. M.; Tuesday 4th, at Antioch Presbyterian Church, Robeson Co.; Wednesday 5th, at Providence, near Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co.; Thursday 6th at St. Paul's; Friday 7th at Gray's Creek, Cumberland Co.; Saturday 8th at Cedar Creek; Sabbath 9th at Concord Methodist Church; Tuesday 11th at Union; Wednesday 12th at Piney Grove; Thursday 13th at the Bluff Presbyterian Church; Friday travel; Saturday and Subbath 15th and 16th at Friendship. Rev. David S. Williams will please make four appointments between Fayetteville and Friendship, so that the Rev. Mr. Harmon can be at Fayetteville on the 22d and 23d September.

The blind Preacher, labouring, as he does, under one of the severest losses that can befall any of the human race, is commended to the sympathies and kind aid of the benevolent.

August 10. 80-3w

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 79

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

MILES COSTIN, GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

All kinds of Country Produce:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson, E. P. Hall, Gilbert Potter, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Owen Fennell, A. L. Price, Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

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REPUBLICATION OF
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THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES,—(IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00 pr. an.
For any two do.	5 00 "
For any three do.	7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS,

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at $5, will receive, gratis, *one* volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at $7 a year, or to the four Reviews at $8, will receive *two* premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive *three* premium volumes.

☞ *Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.*

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

*** *No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs,* nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid *in full to the publishers,* without recourse to an *agent.*

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British Publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number *in* the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat *'subscribe early while the price is low.'*

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton st., New York.

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1849. 74tf

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses.
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days. E. J. HALE.

August 6.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

July 23, 1849. 77-ts

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.

June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.

July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.

June 4, 1849. 73-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHOLERA.

He comes, from further Hindostan,
With death's pale visage in his van,
And terror on his pallid face.
Nor mountains high, nor wood-land plain,
Nor sea-girt isle, nor rock-bound main,
Nor ocean's wave, his course detain,
He comes—the terror of our race.

His near approach, like poison'd dart,
Brings spasms to the frighted heart—
Dread fear upon our senses prey!
He travels on, o'er land and sea,
His touch is certain destiny,
His breath is fate—we cannot flee
This Scourge of Heaven—the Cholera.

While Princes on Oppression's car,
Bring armies to destructive war,
And vainly swagger in the fray:
This mighty Hero passes by,
And at his breath whole armies die!
They cannot stand—they cannot fly—
From Heav'ns sharp sword—the Cholera.

Thus did Assyria's mighty host
Against the Holy City boast,
In wicked pride and braggart might;
The Angel by divine command,
Hurl'd death among this heathen band,
They faint, they fall, they could not stand,
And nine-score thousand died that night!*

We feel the Scourge in all our bounds,
Our cities, and our country towns;
And wicked men would fain repent.
A solemn Fast for Church and State
Ordained by our Chief Magistrate,
Was kept by all—now let us wait,
'Till God withholds this Chastisement.

R. S.

Rockfish, Aug. 6, 1849.

* II KINGS, XIX CH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE HOPE OF BLISS, AND BLISS OF HOPE.

BY DOMINO SAMPSON, ESQ.

Who does not love the fertile plain
That to our right and left is strown
With green and yellow fields of grain,
When Autumn's winds have blown?

Who does not love the shining heap
That casts a golden stream afar,
The pearl that sparkles from the deep,
More bright than morning star?

Who does not love the laurel wreath
That 'twines the chieftain's brow with fame,
That gently grows, and adar death
Still blooms around his name?

Who does not love the speaker's art,
His sweeping words and looks of fire?
A breath, a gesture, melts the heart,
Another stirs its ire.

The poet's fame and glory too
Enchant us with a siren's tongue,
As he hath done we hope to do—
To sing as he hath sung.

Yet could we gain the chieftain's wreath,
The miser's wealth, the poet's fame,
All, all would be but hollow breath,
"The glory of a name";—

A transient, fleeting, fading flower,
Who's petals to the world unfold
A dim inscription "but an hour
Hath passed and all is told!"

Here bliss is vain; then why will I
Indulge a dream so soon must fade,
A wish that only springs to die—
To slumber in the shade?—

Where a green wild-flower rears its head,
And spreads perfume "o'er desert air,"
And keeps its watch above the dead,
Whose hopes were buried there:

Why will I hope when hope I know
Is doom'd to die ere consummate?
The wish, the object, all must go
As if decreed by fate.

But still I hope, though madness seem
To be the hope I cherish here,
But still I hope, then let the dream
Its disappointment share.

The *hope of bliss,* while here below,
Is false, a shadow fleeting all—
A vain and transitory show,
A dark and dreamy pall.

But *bliss of hope* is christian faith,
The sweet fruition which we feel
Will light our path to Heaven, when death
All human hopes shall seal.

August 13, 1849.

The Cincinnati Globe relates the following: "A singular fact was told yesterday at Messrs. Livington & Fargo's office relative to the accident which occurred on the Mad River Railroad last week.—When the express car was overturned, most of the boxes and parcels were broken open and more or less injured. Among the boxes was one directed to a druggist in this city, enclosing a tin box, which also enclosed an antique glass jar from Egypt. This jar contained Ottar of Roses, valued at $1,500. The outside wooden box was broken open, and also the tin case, but, strange to say, the glass jar was entirely uninjured, while carefully secured boxes and parcels around and near it were crushed. The owner of the Ottar of Roses had been very anxious about its arrival for several days, and when he heard of the accident on the railroad despaired of receiving the precious stuff. On the evening that Messrs. Livingston & Fargo delivered him the jar in safety he was taken with the cholera, and died the day after."

The artesian well at Charleston has been sunk to a depth of over 800 feet without obtaining water. The anger has penetrated the "cretaceous formation," but, to the great disappointment of the friends of the enterprise, no water appeared. Should the work be considered a total failure, the discovery of the sixty feet springs will save the city many times the cost of the whole undertaking.

A cotemporary utters the following malediction:

"Oh for a tongue to speak the doom
The wretch deserves so basely vile
As to sneak into an Editor's room
And steal his very best and latest exchange
From off his—table!"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

MASON AND DIXON'S SIDE OF SALT RIVER, August 11, 1849.

My Dear Mr. Ritchie: You don't know how glad I be to see how you have spunked up since my last letter to you. You are raly giving it to the "corrupt and imbecile Administration" pell-mell. I should think every "dolt," and every "butcher," and every "Nero" among 'em must have a bung'd eye by this time. You do give it to 'em right and left about right. Uncle Joshua says you are the *Tom Hyer* of our party, and can whip any body the Feds can bring into the ring. But now I begin to feel uneasy for fear you'll overdo yourself and break down, and then we shan't have nobody to take care of us.—Don't you remember the story of the tame elephant that was used to help launch vessels? One time they put him to launch a vessel that was too heavy for him. After he tried once or twice and couldn't start it, the keeper called out, "take away this lazy beast and bring another." At that the poor elephant roused up and put his head to the vessel again, and pushed and strained himself so hard that he fell down and died. Now I don't want you to do so. When I writ that letter to you two or three weeks ago to rouse you up a little, I didn't meant to make you so furious that you should run your head agin the Administration so hard as to break your neck, or strain yourself so much as to fall down dead. Nor I didn't mean that you should kill off the Administration, smack, smooth, as dead as herrings, in two months. I meant to give you two or three years to do it in. Any time before the next election would do. If you should kill 'em all right off before we have time to choose any body to take their places, you would have all the Government on your own shoulders, and I'm afraid it would be too much for you. So I think you had better try to cool down a little; it ain't prudence to keep so hot all the time. That is, I mean on your own account, for fear you should overdo yourself and break down. And then again there is such a thing as drawing too long a bow to hit the thing you shoot at. Major Longbow used to be quite unlucky in that way. You can make folks believe a middlin sized fish story, if you tell it well; but if you try to back it up with a tarnel great cock-and-bull story, they ll go right back again and swear they don't believe the fish story. It 's dangerous loadin guns too heavy, for then there's no knowing which will get the worst of it, him that stands before the muzzle or him that stands behind the britch. So I hope you'll try to cool down a little, for I'm satisfied, since my last letter, you are firing away your ammunition too fast.—And, besides, I don't think it's right for you at your time of life to be fightin so hard. Nor I don't think it's necessary nuther; for things is brightenin up all over the country. Our party is all coming together again, and going to carry all afore 'em. It's true the flocks and herds of our party has been dreadfully broke up and scattered about. The oxens didn't know their owners, and the sheeps hadn't no shepherds, and the Taylor wolves has been prowlin about the country and carried off a great many of 'em. But from what I hear all over the country now, I am satisfied they are all comin together again, and on a new platform; and that platform is *Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River.* Mr. John Van Buren is shoo-shooin all over the Northern States, and drivin of 'em up and headin of 'em all as fast as he can towards Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River. Mr. Calhoun in the Southern States is whistlin round his springy rattan, making the hair and skin fly, and headin 'em all up towards Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River. And Col. Benton is cracking his long whip all over the great Western country, and headin 'em all across the prayries towards Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River. And General Cass stands, you know, where he always has stood, on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River, with a handful of salt in one hand and a nub of corn in 'tother, and lookin all round and calling of 'em to come to him and he'll feed 'em. So you see we have every thing to encourage us. Things looks bright ahead. It won't be long before all the scattered flocks and herds of our party will be got together on this new platform on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River; and then we'll have things all our own way, and General Taylor and the Wilmot proviso may go to grass.

Postscript.—My dear old friend: I've jest got the Union of last Thursday, and I'm amazingly struck up, and my feelings is badly hurt, to see that you've got so bewildered that you seemingly don't know me. It's a melancholy sign when old folks get so bewildered that they mistake their oldest and best friends one for 'tother. Why, your head is turned right round.—How *could* you say that I was "a fictitious Major Jack Downing?" and that my last letter to you was a "trashy forgery;" and that you would "strip the mask from me?" I feel bad now about writing my last letter to you; for I'm afraid you took it too hard, and have strained yourself so hard agin the Administration that it's turned your head. I beg of you now, my dear friend, to let all drop right where 'tis; leave Mr. Burke to do the burkin and the fightin, and you go right out into the country and put yourself under the "cold water cure" somewhere, and see if your head won't come right again. I "fictitious," and you going to "strip the mask from me!" Why, my dear friend, if you could only be up here five minutes on our new platform, on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River, and jest lift the mask off of my face one minute, you'd know me jest as easy as the little boy knew his daddy. Your head *couldn't* be so turned but what you'd know me; for you'd see then the very same old friend that stood by you and General Jackson fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen years ago; the same old friend that coaxed up General Jackson and made him forgive you for calling him such hard names before he was elected. It's very ungrateful for you to forget me now, that is, if you was in your right mind. For I'm the same old friend, the same Jack Downing, that was born and brought up in Downingville, away down east in the State of Maine, and that drove down to Portland in Jinneraary, 1830, with a load of axe-handles and bean-poles, and found the Legislater in a dreadful snarl, all tied and tangled, and see-sawin up and down a whole fortnight, and couldn't choose their officers. I found my axe-handles and bean-boles wouldn't sell, so I took to polytix and went to writin letters. The Legislater fout and fout all winter; but I kept writin, and at last I got 'em straitened out. I kept on writin for a whole year, and got the polytix of Maine pretty well settled. Then I see General Jackson was getting into trouble, and I footed it on to Washington to give him a lift. And you know I always stuck by him afterwards as long as he lived. I helped him fight the battles with Biddle's monster Bank till we killed it off. I helped him put down *nullification,* and showed exactly how it would work if it got the upper hand, in my letter about carrying the raft of logs across Sebago Pond, when Bill Johnson got mad and swore he'd have his log all to himself, and so he cut the lashings and paddled off on his log alone; and then his log begun to roll and he couldn't keep it steady, and he got ducked head over heels half a dozen times, and come pesky near being drown'd. And that wasn't all I did to keep off nullification and help put it down. I brought on my old company of Downingville militia to Washington, under the command of cousin Sargeant Joel, and kept 'em there with their guns all loaded till the danger was over. And I used to go up top of the Congress house every day, and keep watch, and listen off towards South Carolina, so as to be ready, the first moment nullification bust up there, to order Sargeant Joel to march and fire. The Gineral always said the spunk I showed was what cowed nullification down so quick; and he always felt very grateful to me for it. Well, I stuck by the Gineral all weathers; and I kept writin letters from Washington to my old friend, the editor of the Portland Courier, and kept old Hickory's popularity alive among the people, and didn't let nobody meddle with his Administration to hurt it. Well, then you know, the Gineral, in the summer of 1832, started off on his grand tower down East, and I went with him. You remember, when we got to Philadelphy, the people swarmed round him so thick they almost smothered him to death; and the Gineral got so tired shakin hands that he couldn't give another shake, and come pretty near faintin away; and then I put my hand round under his arm and shook for him half an hour longer, and so we made out to get through. I sent the whole account of it to my old friend of the Portland Courier. Well, then we jogged along to New York; and there you remember we come pesky near getting a ducking when the bridge broke down at Castle Garden. I sent the whole account of it to my old Portland friend. Well, the next day the "original" Major Downing published his first original letter in a New York paper, giving an account of the ducking at Castle Garden. Nobody couldn't dispute but what this was the true ginuine "original" Downing document, although my "vile imitations" of it had been going on and published almost every week for two years. I say nobody couldn't dispute it, because 'twas proved by scripture and poetry both. For the Bible says, "the first shall be last, and the last first;" and poetry says, "coming events cast their shadows before." So the shadows, the "vile imitations," had been flying about the country for more than two years before the original event got along. I hope your head will get settled again, so you can see through these things and understand 'em, and know me jest as you used to. I can't bear the idea of your not knowing me, and thinking I'm "fictitious."

Du try to refresh your mind a little; think how I stood by you and Mr. Polk, and helped you along through the Mexican war; and how I carried out dispatches from Mr. Polk to Mr. Trist in Mexico, and how I carried a private message from you to Gineral Taylor, to try to coax it out of him which side he was coming out on.

Good bye, my dear friend; I hope next time I hear from you you will be recovered and in your right mind, so as to know me and see that I ain't "fictitious;" for you havn't got a truer friend on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River than your old friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The Richmond Republican says that Mr. M. Wise, a farmer of Rockingham county, has discovered a certain means of restoring the growth of hair on the head. An examination of the pores of skins which had been prepared for tanning, showed that after one crop of hair had been extracted, there were a *second* set of roots below those which were drawn out of the upper pores of the skin, and this peculiar formation of the skin of an animal, he thought not unlikely to exist in the human head. Hence it occurred to him, that if the skin on the head of a person could be softened, and the lower pores so reached with the right kind of invigorating application, a new growth of hair would be produced.

He had applied his remedy to the heads of several persons in Richmond, and the Republican says:

"We have ourself seen new and luxuriant growths of hair upon the heads of several of our citizens, whom we knew to be almost entirely bald a short time since.—In most cases, the hair has made its appearance in eight or nine days after Mr. Wise's first application—and, in one instance, only about four days elapsed before the new hair began to grow."

Captain Dan Drake Henrie, well known here and in other places as a volunteer officer during the Mexican war, recently died at St. Louis.

THE SECRET ARMED EXPEDITION.

The Washington Republic has a letter from its New York correspondent which furnishes the following reliable account of the *Expedition* which called forth the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States:

I have been engaged during the last two days in seeking authentic information relative to the subject of the proclamation of the President, and believe that I have not made the effort in vain. There is not the slightest room for doubt that a well concerted movement has been in progress here for some time past, and also at New Orleans, in order to enlist men for an armed and hostile expedition against Cuba.

I have myself conversed with individuals who were approached on the subject by the agents of those engaged in the movement in Cuba and the United States, and place all credit in their statements. From their account it appears that about three months ago, certain persons, who are well supplied with pecuniary means, and are duly authorized to act for wealthy planters in the Island of Cuba, sought their aid on this military expedition, making the most liberal offers, and promising the most tempting rewards in case of success. A great many men have been enlisted in this city for this work, and, had it not been for an accidental and unexpected failure in effecting the purchase of vessels, this branch of the expedition would have sailed some weeks ago. It has not yet sailed, but I have reason to believe that it will leave this port in a short time, without the possibility of detection. Another branch of the expedition has been organized at New Orleans, and the remaining portions are already encamped on an island in the gulf.

This movement has been contemplated for some time, and all the preparatory measures have been taken with a great deal of judgment and prudence. The first development of the plot was made a week or two ago, in the correspondence of one of the morning papers here, and this leaking out of the secret is to be traced to the imprudence of an influential agent at New Orleans, whose name I could communicate, who babbled the business in some public place in that city.

It is not for me to speak of the course taken in this matter. It is only necessary that I should state that the prompt interference of the Administration has inspired fresh confidence in them in the minds of this commercial community, who have no desire to see the prosperity and peace of the country put in jeopardy by any mad schemes of adventurers or hot-brained young men, who wish to seek glory in a new field of warlike adventure. I expect to be enabled to communicate some quite important information on the subject in a day or two.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The developments which have been made in reference to the alleged abduction of Rey from New Orleans are of a character to implicate directly the Spanish authorities as participants in the outrage. Respecting this extraordinary case the Washington Republic of Monday has the following articles:

We learned last night by telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, that the examination in the case of Don Carlos de Espana, the Spanish Consul, arrested on the charge of kidnapping Juan Garcia or Rey, closed on the 14th instant, and that he was required by the United States Commissioner to give bail with securities in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States. The other defendants were held to bail by the State officers.

For some time past we have been engaged in the publication of the testimony taken on this examination. The great contrariety of evidence occasioned an equal diversity of opinion in the public mind in regard to the guilt or innocence of the Consul; but all have agreed that if the Consul were guilty, a more atrocious and infamous outrage upon the rights of a friendly nation was never perpetrated by any foreign power.

We do not hesitate to say, from a perusal of all the evidence, that there has been more perjury and villainy disclosed on this trial than ordinarily meets the eye or ear of any Old Bailey lawyer. It can scarcely admit of doubt, that bribery to an immense amount has been employed to suborn witnesses and induce them to forswear themselves.

We cannot believe in the innocence of the Spanish Consul. The weight of credible testimony satisfies us that Garcia was fraudulently, if not forcibly kidnapped and carried on board the Mary Ellen. We doubt the innocence both of the captain and crew of that schooner. We believe that Garcia, who left New Orleans without a single change of clothes, was put on board the American vessel, Andrew Ring, nominally for quarantine, but really for a prison; that vessel being all the time kept under the guns of a Spanish man-of-war, so that she could not possibly escape out of the harbor with Garcia on board; while the fact of his performing quarantine in an American vessel was but a trick of the crafty Spaniard who governs that island, to induce the people of the United States to suppose that Garcia was free. We have not a doubt that the confession of Garcia to our consul, Mr. Campbell, in the presence of the captain of the port, that he came voluntarily from New Orleans, was an acknowledgment extorted by fear of death, and that he has long since retracted, if he has not gone to his grave. We learn from Havana that the captain general has refused permission to Mr. Campbell to visit Garcia in prison, and when we last heard from him he was confined on board a Spanish man-of-war.

A few days ago, in our anxiety for justice in this business, we published the Spanish consul's defence without one word of comment. The story was artfully drawn up, as we now believe, to conceal his guilt. Garcia was kidnapped, because, as the second jailer of the prison at Havana, he had aided in the escape of Villaverde, who was confined in a dungeon for high treason. The Count of Alcoy has been, we fear, guilty of aiding and abetting in this infamous act. How much money has been expended in bribing witnesses at New Orleans, as well as agents engaged in the abduction of Garcia, we have no means of knowing. But this outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government.

CUBA—ABDUCTION OF REY.—The New York Herald of Friday, P. M., has the following interesting information:

The U. S. steamship Falcon, Lt. H. J. Hartstein, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, at an early hour this morning.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish Consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey.

After some little delay the request was granted, but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left N. O. voluntarily, and of his own free will, or not? Rey replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked, that he had nothing further to say, withdrew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison, but in the meantime he managed to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our Consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul could have no interview with him.

THE ABDUCTION OF REY.—The New York Courier gives the following extracts of a letter received by the Falcon, and says they are from unquestionable authority:

HAVANA, Aug. 14, 1849.

The Kidnapping of Rey confirmed—His Imprisonment at Havana and Appeal to the American Consul—Refusal to allow the latter a private interview with him.

The news of the arrest of the Spanish Consul at N. O. has been confirmed, for the outrage which he committed, in violating the asylum of Juan Garcia alias Jose Rey, while he was residing in that city under the shield and shelter of the laws of the Union, and sending him to Havana, with the aid of a narcotic application, to bring him within the power of the Capt. General. The scandal of the act being as bad as its criminality, the Spaniards themselves, complain of the policy of this government which seems bent on giving daily increasing cause for a collision with the powerful government of the Union, likely to lead, before long, to such a chastisement at the mouth of the cannon, as will teach these insolent Spanish officials, that their despotic and arbitrary proceedings are no longer to be tolerated, wherever respect is paid to the rights of men and the laws that govern them.

It would be curious to witness the interview which is to take place between the Captain General, the Consul of the United States and the prisoner, Garcia; no doubt, for the reason that his Excellency believes that in his presence the poor prisoner will never dare to ratify the contents of the two letters which he has sent to the Consul, giving assurance of the violence practiced upon his person by the Spanish Consul, Don Carlos de Espana. These letters, one of which was sent to the American Consul, through the medium of the Captain General himself, furnish complete proof of the truth of the charges under investigation at New Orleans. We await the result of this interview which I will communicate to you.

About a week ago, reports were current that many arrests were to be made; but this grew out of the expectation that the prisoner, Garcia, would have disclosures to make. The government has the misfortune of having afforded the scandal of the outrage, without reaping the benefit of any revelation. He knew nothing to reveal.

They talk now of the release of the prisoner, which is a night-mare to the Conde de Alcoy and his partisans; and they are anxiously seeking some escape from their scrape. The great question is, how to parry the demand for atonement that will be made by the Union, whose squadron we hope to see here next week. God send them an auspicious breeze!

P. S. The Consul has not obtained the ratification from the prisoner of the two letters which the latter sent him, because his Excellency absolutely forbade it, for fear that the man should tell the whole truth, which has been indeed already made sufficiently clear by the proceedings instituted in New Orleans.

The law of Congress, in relation to vessels, requires all registered steam vessels, trading to foreign ports, to have their *names* painted *upon their stern*, in white letters, not less than three inches long, upon a black ground, under a penalty of *fifty* dollars; and another law requires *all* licensed steamboats to have their names similarly painted upon the stern, under a penalty of *twenty* dollars. Very many owners of steamboats have inadvertently supposed that the law was obeyed by having the name painted upon the wheel-house, and have thus neglected to put it upon the stern.

An effort has been made by some persons in New York to raise money on this inadvertence, by complaining against the vessel, when, if a conviction takes place, the informer gets half the penalty.

Darling Rushing, Esq., Sheriff of Union, is the first officer, on the ground, this year, to settle with the Comptroller of Public accounts. His promptness is commendable and worthy of emulation.

Raleigh Register.

THE DENBY CASE, &c.

We have been promised for sometime past, that the facts in this case were to be forthcoming—that a full history of the affair could be derived from the documents already in Washington—and that it would all be set right, as soon as the Secretary should have leisure to apply himself to the proper arrangement of his papers, &c. We have waited for ten days, yet we have not heard the first intimation of a disposition on the part of any person concerned, to clear up this affair, which we were assured would be so easily cleared up.

We venture, therefore, in our own persons, and without wishing to impugn the character of any human being, farther than the public documents have already impugned it, to ask Judge Mason by what means he lost sight of the especial provisions of the Sub-Treasury act, which requires that all the delinquences should be reported to the President, and through him to Congress? Why did he not in his last report, so much of which was taken up with matter not at all interesting to the bulk of the nation—why did he not, when he was telling us the exact height of the door of the muster house at Memphis—why did he not find some place to stick in a word or two about the missing $155,000? That mysterious $155,000, for which nobody is accountable—for the loss of which nobody is to blame—which seems to have established a precedent in favor of cotton speculations so absolute, that if any quantity of money is lost in that way, no more is to be said about it? Why, we ask, did Mr. Mason neglect altogether, to say one word touching this matter, in his long and elaborate report relative to the condition of his office? He could not have been ignorant of the facts? They were as notorious here as any other circumstance of notoriety whatever. It was known here to hundreds, that Mr. Denby was in the country—that he publicly denounced the transaction by which he alleged he had been swindled, every where. The very air that the Secretary breathed could not but have whispered to him the fact of which he appears to have been so ignorant.

How then, we ask, did it happen that he said not one word of this to the President, and that he allowed that functionary to declare to Congress that not one dollar had been lost through the operation of the Sub-Treasury?—*Richmond Whig.*

THE DEFALCATIONS OF NATHANIEL DENBY AND PATRICK COLLINS.

In the United States District Court sitting in Philadelphia, came up yesterday for trial the case of the United States against Nathaniel Denby, a late Navy Agent, for defalcation, in having applied the public money to his own use. The Bulletin says:

The defendant confessed judgment for the amount claimed by the United States with interest, which amounts to $159,443 67. He still remains in custody, the District Attorney, pursuant to instructions, having taken out a ca. sa. against him. He did not appear in Court, being too debilitated to leave his bed. His health was stated to have become greatly impaired since his arrest.

Mr. Denby has thus, by his own confession, been convicted as a defaulter, and with having applied the public money to his own use.

Mr. Patrick Collins, the late Surveyor of the Customs in Cincinnati, has not yet been convicted, but he does not pay the money. The latest report of his case is made in the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday last, as follows:

The amount demanded of Patrick Collins, late Surveyor, by the Treasury Department, predicated doubtless upon his own reports, was:

As Depository,	$79,826 10
On account of Customs,	101,050 41
In all,	$160,876 51

He was directed to pay this amount over to his successor in office, Col. Bond. The Colonel formally demanded the property of the Government, on the 8th of June, 1849. He received some acts of Congress and some unimportant papers. On the 27th of July the Secretary of the Treasury sent a more explicit and formal order to pay over the money. Col. Bond was then absent, and it was published that Mr. Collins was, and had been ready and willing to pay over, but there was nobody to receive, &c. On the same day, or within a day or two, Col. Bond renewed his demand for the money and property. After some delay, Mr. Collins on the 8th of August, paid over to Colonel Bond $63,458 20, the contents of an iron safe in the Post Office. A few days afterwards he delivered over certain books of the office. On the 15th of August he delivered over $38,837 04, which was in the Commercial Bank on deposite and otherwise. Making an aggregate sum of $102,295 24. Of this sum he directed $75,952 15 to be passed to the credit of his account as Depository, (sub-Treasurer,) and the remaining $26,343 09 to his credit on account of Customs. This leaves a deficit on the Depository account of $3,873 95 and of $62,213 37 on the Custom's account—in all $64,087 32. How this is to be accounted for we know not. No bonds for goods entered, or any other property as above, has yet been delivered to Col. Bond. We forbear all comment at present.

We leave the case of Patrick, where the Cincinnati Gazette places it, with this remark, that as he has been properly called on to hand over the money, and has not done so, he is, therefore, a defaulter, and must so be considered till he pays up.

Mr. Denby's case is one, which the supporters of the late administration felt themselves obliged to defend, and excuse. In his defalcation is involved something of the personal character of those who had official control over his transactions, and all that was claimed by its advocates to be useful in the Sub-treasury. That scheme of finance was concocted and was recommended, because it was to afford certain security against defalcation by any public officer. When men are to be trusted with public money, and the spirit moves them to appropriate the money to their own use, it is in vain that laws are made to prevent it. The laws may denounce pains and penalties, and they may be inflicted; but the punishment of the offender will not restore the money to the public treasury, nor prevent loss to the government. Here is a case in point.—Mr. Denby is found to be a defaulter—confesses that he is a defaulter for the sum of over one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars! A judgment for that amount is found against him. The Sub-treasury did not, then, afford any security against his taking the public money for private uses. This security was only to be found in his integrity. That seems to have failed.—The remedy now is against his securities, as in any other case. If they were good, which it is not pretended, the government might be able to recover the penalty of his bond; but only then after a suit. Thus we find, that the fancied security of the sub-treasury system, fails in the very case it was got up to protect, whilst all the inconveniences and embarrassments to which it subjects the treasury, and the evil effect it has upon trade, remain.

But does Mr. Denby's case stop with a civil judgment against him for the amount of his defalcation? There has been gross wrong somewhere. It is impossible that the government should lose so much money, and every one concerned in handling it remain beyond the reach of the penalties of the law. The language of the subtreasury is very precise. In makes all officers entrusted with money public custodiaries, and enacts, that if any one of them—

"Shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposite in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person, shall be held and taken to be prima facia evidence of such embezzlement."

And it further declares, that any

"Officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled."

It is confessed that there has been a conversion somewhere of the public money to other than public purposes. Who is guilty in the premises? And will he be brought to punishment?

Baltimore Patriot.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The New York papers are crowded with the proceedings of the two Conventions of Hunkers and Barnburners, which met to form a more perfect union. The following summary presents the points of difference. It refers to the action of the Hunker division:

Mr. Walworth, from the committee on conference, reported that the committee had made a proposition to the Free Soil committee, that to effect a Union they would recommend its Convention to adopt the following resolutions:

1st. That all questions which have hitherto divided the party be waived entirely on the organization of the Union Convention.

2d. That they agree to adopt such resolutions as have usually been passed at the Democratic Conventions previous to the division in the party.

3d. That the subject of slavery be dropped, leaving every man to the enjoyment of his individual opinion.

Two hours afterward, a reply was received from the Chairman of the Free Soil committee, saying that they waive the question of the regularity of the organization, and adhere to the established Democratic principles, and if the two Conventions can agree upon the subject of slavery, they desire to unite in one organization. He reminded the committee that the Free Soil Convention had submitted two other propositions relating to the power and duty of Congress respecting slavery in the District of Columbia, and also in the territories, and requested the opinion of the Hunker Convention.

Mr. Walworth replied that there could be no difference of opinion with regard to the two first resolutions, respecting the power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. In regard to the third resolution, he recommended its adoption by the Convention, as he believed the people of the North were opposed to the introduction of slavery into territory now free, but he could not consent to make that a question of party test, or incorporate it into the Democratic party of the State.

The negotiations were kept up a day longer, but the Free Soilers refused to accede to the proposition of the Hunkers.—They said, as was admitted by Chancellor Walworth, that there was no difference in principles between the two factions—that both held that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia and should be excluded from the territories, and that it would be dastardly in them to omit to avow their principles.

The Hunkers, however, refused to make slavery a part of the "Democratic platform," and the two Conventions adjourned *sine die*.

The only point in these proceedings that merit any particular consideration, is the avowal by the Hunkers, or Cass party, that they agree in principle with the Free Soilers. They swallow the camel and strain at the gnat. They are ready to sacrifice the South, but they do not think it politic to let the South know the fact. These are the "*natural allies*"—and to our thinking, they are more dangerous than open enemies.

Richmond Whig.

FATHER MATHEW AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, that impudent fanatic or hypocrite, lately waited upon Father Mathew with an invitation to participate in an Abolition Festival. The Rev. gentleman received the invitation, "as tho' (says Garrison) an indecent or unworthy proposition had been made to him." No doubt he so regarded it, and with good cause. He replied: (we copy from Garrison's own statement:)—

"I have as much as I can do to save men from the slavery of intemperance, without attempting the overthrow of any other kind of slavery. Besides, it would not be proper for me to commit myself on a question like this, under any circumstances. I am a Catholic priest; but being here to promote the cause of temperance, I should not be justified in turning aside from my mission, for the purpose of subserving the cause of Catholicism." "True, you would not," I replied—"for, in that capacity, you would occupy very narrow ground, and be acting for a sectarian object. But I do not perceive any analogy in the case supposed, to the one presented to you. The cause of liberty and emancipation, like that of temperance, covers the whole ground of humanity, and is as broad as the whole earth; and, therefore, you may as freely advocate the one as the other. 'O,' said he, I am not in favor of slavery—I should never think of advocating it—though I don't know as we can say that there is any specific injunction against it in the Scriptures. 'O,' said I, interrupting him, and placing my hand on my heart, 'the injunction is here—inside of every human being.' 'Catholic priests are not in favor of slavery,' he replied. 'Do you intend visiting the slave States?' I inquired; and on receiving an affirmative answer, I said—Well, I am confident you will find at the South, Catholic priests and Catholic laymen who are slaveholders and slave buyers."

Thus rebuffed, the ill-bred Abolitionist renewed his attacks in another quarter. We copy from his statement—

"We have not forgotten," I continued, "that seven years ago an address was sent from Ireland, signed by Daniel O'Connell, Theobald Mathew, and seven thousand others, invoking the Irishmen and Irishwomen in America to join with the abolitionists as the only true and consistent friends of liberty; and we feel, therefore, that we are not intrusive, but rather warranted, in asking you to renew an appeal so important, and to which they have given little or no heed." "Oh," said he, as if the act had long since passed into oblivion, "I do now recollect that, at that time, it subjected me to a good deal of odium." This he said as if he winced under it—under the odium cast by American traffickers in human flesh! Of what then, should he be proud on earth? Such odium he should have gloried in, as the evidence of his fidelity to the cause of down trodden humanity.

Finding nothing to be gained by protracting the interview, and feeling deeply saddened by the result, we took our leave, again expressing the hope that he would attentively read the letter we had just put in his hands, and answer it at his earliest convenience. To that letter he has not had the courtesy to make any reply.

We think the result of this conference will tend to endear the venerable apostle of Temperance more and more to right-thinking people all over the Union.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The latest number received of the "Alta California" has the annexed remarks on the subject of the proposed Convention to form a State Government for California:

From the Alta California of July 2.

The project for assembling a Convention to draught a State Constitution, to be submitted to the people for ratification, has now advanced so far towards certain accomplishment that we feel it our duty to offer a few suggestions relative to its composition, and the principles which should govern in selecting its members. We never had, and have not now, any desire to become a politician, in the sense in which the word is usually understood; but we confess that it is a cherished wish with us to advance the true interests of California. We desire to see her take that rank which her commercial position on the coast of the Pacific, her untold mineral wealth, and her great agricultural resources point out as her destiny; and we desire that she, on whom all eyes are turned, and from whom so much is expected, should not seem ignorant of her own illimitable resources, nor prove recreant to the great principles which were the first political lessons of her citizens, and which the world expects her to avow and maintain.

Every person appears to be convinced that the slavery question, under the complexion that it now wears in the Atlantic States, defeated the numerous attempts made in the last Congress to give to California a territorial organization, and all men ought to be as firmly assured that, unless the citizens of California settle that question for themselves, and do so at once, it will prevent, defeat, or at least protract for years to come, the establishment of any government in the country.

There must be no slurring over or avoiding the question. The South have contended that it is a question which should be left to the citizens of each State to decide, and they cannot complain if we decide against it; whilst the North have asserted that it was a principle with them which they are bound to maintain at any and all hazard, and that therefore they can never consent to the extension of slavery into California. True, the men who are most vociferous are probably the least sincere; but the political character of the question has become such that the great controlling mass of the North would undoubtedly agree with and sustain their representatives.

We do not fear to assert, then, that a State constitution for California which does not contain a provision against slavery will never be allowed to go into effect by the Congress of the United States, and we are still more firm in our convictions that the people of California would never approve such a document.

It then follows that the people of the different districts, in their primary meetings, must see that their opinions in this matter are expressed and understood. No man should go to the Convention whose feelings on this subject are unknown, and whose views do not coincide with the majority of those whom he represents, and every proper effort should therefore be made to accomplish this result. We abhor proscription, but we feel, at the same time, that great interests are at stake, which call for vigilance, firmness, and above all, a fair and full expression of public sentiment. Let us but have this, and the consequences will not be regretted.

Society Upset in California.—There appears to be what the French call a *bouleversement*—a complete overturn—of the usual arrangements of society, at the gold region; for a specimen of which see the following extract from a San Francisco letter in the Boston Courier:—

Since my arrival I have seen a lieutenant of the navy, and a New York merchant, dragging a handcart, at an ounce per load; a few days since I met a professor in one of your first colleges, driving his ox team, hauling emigrants' "traps" to the "diggings," at $20 for one hundred pounds. A Georgia planter cooks my salt pork, and does the flap-jacks brown; a printer from the Picayune office keeps my books, and two young gentlemen from jobbing houses in Pearl street take care of the mules, haul lumber and act as porters in the store; each at from $10 to 16 per day, with board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement by meeting old friends in such comical employment. Imagine our friend ——, the artist, with buckskin trousers, red flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling news-papers; "Sun, Herald and Tribune, sir! latest dates from New York, *only two dollars each.*"

Extravagances in California.—A correspondent of the Baptist Recorder, in a communication to that paper, lamenting over the "dreadful state of society" at San Francisco, gives the following instance of the means which every man possesses, "to gratify the worst passions of his nature, and speed his way to death." He says: "On the day of our arrival a man paid $100 for ten bottles of champagne (the usual price,) and $30 for a a large arm chair, in which he seated himself in front of a house, drank and swore, and sung and drank, till five bottles were emptied and then broke the remaining five upon the ground, his chair against the house, and walked off in all the glory of his liberty."

While Signor Blitz had a bright little fellow on the stand to assist him in his experiments, he was thus very innocently cornered:

"Bub," said the Signor, "do you think I can put the quarter dollar which the lady holds in her hand into your jacket pocket?"

"No," said the boy very confidently.

"Think not?" said the Signor.

"I know you cannot," repiied the lad.

"Why not?" inquired the Signor.

"*Cause the pockets are all torn out.*"

The editor of the Southern Democrat says that he was lately sick, and that his "life hung upon a thread." We expect it will hang upon a rope one of these days!"

Prentice.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE DEEP RIVER FACTORIES.

Deep River, within the county of Randolph, affords a constant and abundant water power, and numerous fine sites for milling improvements, which have within a few years past invited a large amount of capital to its banks; and presenting numerous openings for more, promises to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous sections of Western North Carolina. Its Cotton Manufactories have become a distinct, important and growing interest, felt throughout a large extent of country. Those who only knew the country through which the river flows, (or rather tumbles along its rocky bed,) twelve or fifteen years ago, and the sparse, shy inhabitants along its narrow bottoms and the ravine-like vallies of its tributaries, would now be astonished at the improvements presented in a ride of twelve or thirteen miles. In this space there are three Manufactories in successful operation, and two more going up, on a capital altogether of $175,000; giving employment to a large number of operatives of both sexes and all ages; affording a home market for all sorts of agricultural productions, which has a sensible influence upon the prosperity of the farmer for a considerable extent around; and giving spur to industry and enterprise of every description.

Having lately enjoyed a brief opportunity of personal observation, and of acquiring statistical information from the polite and attentive superintendents of these establishments, we conceive that we shall do our readers a service by imparting the results of our inquiries. We begin with the first one erected.

Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company.—The capital stock of this Company is $60,000. Ground was broke here in 1835, and spinning commenced in June, 1837. The factory-house first erected, however, has been taken down, and a larger building recently put up in its stead, probably surpassing in elegance of design and finish any structure of the kind in the State. It is of brick, 108 feet long by 48 wide, three stories high with an attic, roofed with tin; and a square tower at one end for the stairways and the support of a handsome belfry. The machinery is driven by a water-wheel 18 feet in diameter and 14 wide, geared with a spur-wheel at each side, to secure a more perfect steadiness of motion and equality of strain on all parts of the water-wheel. The casting of the immense drum, spur-wheels, &c., was done at the Cane Creek Foundry, in Chatham county, and affords highly creditable specimens of the style of work that can be done in that line in our own State.

There are in this Manufactory between 2300 and 2400 spindles, and 54 looms—working up 1050 pounds of cotton per day, and turning out daily 2160 yards of cloth, and 50 bundles of yarn in addition to the quantity used in the looms. Thus in the course of a year, (or three hundred days, after taking out Sundays and thirteen days besides for accidents and stoppages) 315,000 pounds of cotton are consumed, and 648,000 yards of cloth and 15,000 bundles of yarn manufactured.

There are 110 operatives, of whose character and habits we will speak presently; the entire population is estimated at 300—all living in neat and comfortable houses belonging to the Company. Along the strip of bottom above the factory building there is a long street, with tidy story-and-a-half frame houses, built at convenient distances on each side; and numerous other tenements, perched upon the sides of the neighboring hills, present from every point a picturesque appearance.

The surrounding scenery is wild and romantic. Above the factory the course of the river is divided by a long rocky island, covered with cedar and other wild growth. On the north side of this island are the "Cedar Falls," where the water tumbles and dashes and roars through an extremely rocky and rugged channel along a descent of considerable extent. By means of a low dam at the head of the falls the water is turned into a canal of about a fourth of a mile long to supply the factory.

A neighborhood grist mill is kept in operation; but Mr. Elliott is making an individual investment in an extensive merchant mill go to up about a half mile below the factory. A durable covered bridge is thrown across the river near the factory.

Col. Benjamin Elliott (father of Henry B. Elliott, Esq., who now resides at the establishment,) many years ago became convinced of the immense prospective importance of the Cedar Falls, and became the purchaser. In 1828 he endeavored to persuade some of his acquaintances to join him in an investment of capital in a cotton mill at this place; but it was a new thing in the southern country, and men could not then bring themselves up to the point of *hazarding* their means in such an enterprise. But the idea was revived from time to time, until 1835, when this the first cotton manufactory in Randolph was begun; and the result is the most gratifying success in this and similar establishments in the neighborhood.

Randolph Manufacturing Company.—The establishment of this Company is on the river two and a half miles below Cedar Falls. The work was begun in the spring of 1840, on a handsome site which had been improved by Elisha Coffin, Esq. in the erection of a grain mill. The company commenced operations with a capital of $35,000: the amount on which dividends are now declared is $43,000; though the actual investment at present, resulting from operations of the Company unnecessary to explain, is over $50,000.

The factory building is of brick, 80 by 42 feet, three stories high, with an addition 36 feet square and two stories high. There are 1100 spindles and 31 looms in operation. Number of operatives 70.—Almost 800 pounds of cotton are consumed daily, and the daily manufacture of cloth amounts to 1300 yards, besides 135 bundles of yarn not woven up: Making during the year, (on the same mode of calculating as for the C. F. Co.,) 240,000 pounds of cotton consumed, and 390,000 yards of cloth and 40,500 bundles of yarn manufactured.

There are also in operation here a corn and wheat mill, wool carding machine, and cotton gin.

The agent and superintendent of this factory is George Makepeace, Esq., formerly of Massachusetts, a gentleman of skill and experience in the business, and possessing the shrewd sense and *goahead-ativeness* characteristic of his native locality. We are indebted to him for much practical information relative to the manufacturing operations on the river. Mr. M. must pardon this mention of his name: it is our true policy to encourage "more of the same sort" to come among us, and impart the benefits of their skill and their example of good management and hard work.

Island Ford Manufacturing Company.—This Company have a comparatively small but neat and tasteful concern, situated about a fourth of a mile below, and in sight of, the Randolph Company's buildings. The house is built of wood, on a basement of brick, 60 by 30 feet, two stories high with an attic. The capital stock is $20,000. There are 500 spindles running, and as many more will be put in operation during the summer and fall.—Twenty operatives are employed, turning out 55 or 60 bundles of yarn per day.

Franklinsville.—This is the name given to the village first made up of the operatives, employees, &c., of the Randolph Company, but now extending down the river and including also the Island Ford establishment. The number of inhabitants is not known: there are forty-two dwelling houses near the upper factory. The river here affords a wider bottom, and the hills recede with a gentler slope than at Cedar Falls; the streets are laid off in regular order, and the entire village occupies a large extent of ground. There are some remarkably handsome situations well improved. The old side Methodists have a large and commodious church, at which, however, ministers of other denominations frequently preach. A flourishing Sunday school and bible class are kept up. The school-house is an exceedingly neat and well arranged structure. We may here remark that at Cedar Falls there is likewise a good church, (where the Baptists, we believe, principally worship,) and where a Sunday school is kept.

A substantial covered bridge of great length spans the river at Franklinsville.

The Operatives at all the Factories are respectable and intelligent girls. The visiter will be struck with their tidy dress, modest deportment and healthy appearance. We had heard that the superintendents protected the hands against the admission of persons of doubtful character; but this does not convey the proper impression of fact: The superintendents could not, if they would, force any such character there: no! the female society at these Factories has that exalted purity which protects itself, and diffuses that indefinable and glorious charm of the sex which makes every body better and nobler who comes within its influence. We saw some girls among those spindles and looms, who, for that natural beauty of countenance and grace of carriage which awes while it fascinates, would compare with the finest in a fashionable ballroom. It was easy to realize all we had read of the industry, independence and bearing of the girls of Lowell. It expands the heart and moistens the eye of the philanthropist, to behold those humble and virtuous girls toiling cheerfully at the "busy wheel," to secure a competence for themselves, or perhaps to support parents reduced by misfortune or prodigality; and he blesses in his heart the enterprise which providentially throws such opportunity into their hands.

Twelve hours per day is the average time of work the year round, except on Saturdays, when it is only nine hours. Wages average from 12½ to 37½ cents per day, according to the age, skill and experience of the hand. Some make nothing at this, owing to their habits of expenditure; while others lay up money. For instance, Mr. Makepace informed us that some of the girls employed by the Randolph Company, had the Company's notes for over one hundred dollars, now going on interest.

The Market at the Factories, and the facilities there afforded for produce to change hands, is worth a great deal to the community. Extensive stores are connected with each Factory, where groceries and a great variety of merchandize are kept for the public trade. At Cedar Falls it is estimated, by those in constant superintendence of the business transactions of the company, that there is annually purchased at that place 3,000 bushels of corn, 25,000 pounds of bacon, 300 barrels of flour, 2 beeves a week, and chickens, eggs, butter, &c., in quantities difficult to estimate. At the other Factories the amounts bought are the same in proportion. Indeed, we were informed that the purchases of corn at Franklinsville the past year was estimated at about 5,000 bushels: While we were there a wagon from Forsythe county was delivering a load of corn.

Deep River Manufacturing Company.—The site of this Company's operations is two and a half or three miles below Franklinsville. They have commenced with a capital of $20,000, which is to be increased to $30,000. They have put up a brick building 92 by 48 feet, two stories high with an attic. We understand they propose to have the machinery in operation about Christmas. We regret that we did not have time to visit this situation, where we understand that well directed capital and enterprise are working the changes that have attended the progress of similar works above.

Union Manufacturing Company.—This Company is building seven and a half miles above Cedar Falls, at the site of Dick's old mill, where the road from Greensboro' to Ashboro', on the bridge route crosses Deep river. They had just got up the foundation of a brick building, 102 by 44 feet, which is to be three stories high with an attic. The Company have commenced with a capital of $25,000, which we presume will have to be increased before they can go into full operation on the scale proposed.

They have put up a new grain mill, driven by Howd's patent water-wheel, which works under back water while there is sufficient head above. It is proposed to drive the machinery of the Factory with the same kind of wheel.

Two story frame houses for the operatives are going up, on a plan of size and convenience superior to any others on the River. The Company's store is opened, and apparently doing a thriving business.

In less than two years, we predict, there will be over two hundred thousand dollars of capital invested in manufactories along Deep River in the county of Randolph. The enterprise here displayed deserves the most extensive public encouragement; this is our excuse for the length and particularity of our observations touching these improvements.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Queen Victoria in Ireland.—Peace between Sardinia and Austria.—Affairs of France.—Commissioners of the Pope at Rome.—Further Hungarian Triumphs.—Advance in Cotton.—Breadstuffs Depressed, &c.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, having been delayed by very heavy weather. The overland express reached St. John. N. B., on Thursday afternoon, and the news immediately transmitted thence to Boston by telegraph. The line from Boston to this city soon after the announcement of the steamer's arrival becoming interrupted, the news was forwarded by the Express of Haraden & Co., and reached here at an early hour this morning.

The English papers are filled with the enthusiastic reception of the Queen in Ireland. She was met by the people at every point with high demonstrations of respect.

The cholera is increasing in London and producing fearful ravages.

The Danish Minister of Marine has given official notice that the blockade of the Elbe would be raised on the 11th of August.

The treaty of peace between Sardinia and Austria having been concluded, imparted additional strength to the French funds at London.

The London morning papers, of the 10th, quote Pennsylvania 5's at 80½ a 81½.

FRANCE.—The French Minister of Finance, in a statement to the Assembly, says that the deficit in the Treasury on the 1st January next, will be five hundred and fifty millions of francs. It is further estimated that the deficit at the end of next year will be about three hundred and twenty millions of francs.

President Napoleon Bonaparte denies having any desire, upon his part, to change the present character of the government.

General Rostlau has been appointed Commander-in Chief of the French army in Italy in place of Gen. Oudinot.

ROME.—The Pope's Commissioners have arrived in Rome and dissolved the whole army, even those soldiers who had been faithful to the Pope.

A report was prevalent that Garribaldi had been attacked and beaten by a large Austrian force, and that his army has been augmented by reinforcements of Hungarians, who volunteered their services.

Venice still holds out manfully against the enemy. It is said that three American vessels had arrived with provisions, in aid of the besieged city.

HUNGARY.—The news from Hungary continues most favorable. The Hungarian forces still occupy the line of Skeine. It is reported that Gen. Bem, with an army of forty thousand men, had completely beaten the Russians, who had sixty thousand men in the field, in Transylvania, and that he had captured Hermanstadt and Constadt.

It is likewise reported that Klapka, the Hungarian General, had attacked and captured Raab, and afterwards seizing a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, fell back upon Comorn, where he was at last accounts. The general feature of the Hungarian advices is decidedly favorable to them and gratifying to all who feel an interest in their noble cause.

THE MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, August 11th.

Every department of trade continues healthy, though there is rather less business going forward in the produce markets—but prices are, upon the whole, pretty well supported, and things generally have worn a cheerful aspect throughout the week.

An active demand for Cotton has prevailed, with a large attendance of the trade, who purchased freely, and holders having less disposition to meet the demand at previous rates, they were compelled to pay from ⅛ to ¼ advance on American descriptions.

The Havre Cotton market, at last accounts, was calm, but prices well sustained.

The harvest operations have commenced under the most favorable auspices, the crops giving good promises of a very abundant yield.

The grain markets have been depressed, and at the close yesterday, most descriptions exhibited a declining tendency, though Indian corn was in rather better demand.

The iron market continues steady.

There has been a good demand for cotton and woollen goods.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is fourteen and one half millions pound sterling.

Money continues abundant, and funds are all on the advance. On Thursday consols for money and account closed at 90⅞, and on Friday reached 93. On the Paris Bourse on Thursday consols sold at an advance of one quarter per cent.

The demand for flour is of a retail character, with sales of best American brands at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per bbl. In London it was quoted at 18 to 21s. Indian corn in fair demand, with considerable sales at 21 to 25s. per quarter of 480 lbs.

Corn meal is selling at 14s to 14s. 6d. per bbl.

The importations of cured provisions have been limited, though there is a steady demand for bacon at former prices.

Lard has not been so much inquired for, but previous prices are maintained firmly, and some holders asking an advance of 6d. per cwt.

Beef has been and is selling readily at full prices.

Rice is firm; sales of 190 tierces Carolina at 18s 3d. to 20s. per cwt.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FRANCE.—The French journals insist that the recent visit of Louis Napoleon to the Western Provinces was a total failure.

Rostolan is to be the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, in place of Gen. Oudinot, whose recall is said to be in consequence of his inability to work in harmonious co-operation with the Pope, who has always regarded him with some degree of suspicion.

Rumors of a change of ministry are very current to-day.

HUNGARY.—As far as it is possible to trace the confused and conflicting accounts of the operations of the contending armies in Hungary, the brave Magyars seem to maintain their positions. There appears to be some uncertainty connected with the reported operations of Bem in Transylvania. The London Daily News gives currency to the following.—Bem, with a force of 40,000 attacked Harmannstadt and Cronstadt, defended by 60,000 Austrians and Russians, and after a fierce and bloody conflict succeeded in completely routing the Imperialists, who fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded behind them, together with 8,000 prisoners, and nearly the whole of their artillery. The Hungarian army then occupied the city.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," the "European Times" says: "Vienna papers of the 5th supply us with most important news, if true. It appears that the Hungarians stole a march on the Imperialist forces, and completely surprising the garrison of Raab, after a severe conflict captured the fortress and city, with an immense amount of provisions, and also two companies of Austrian Infantry. Klapka commanded the Hungarians, who subsequently left the city and took up their abode in the fortress, where they found and took possession of Vienna mails."

ITALY.—The latest dates from Rome are to the 13th, at which time it is said to have been decided to suffer things to remain as they were when Oudinot entered the city. It is rumored in France that Garibaldi, after being defeated by an Austrian corps, retired into San Marino and claimed the protection of that little Republic. The Austrian commander, who, it appears, had refused Garibaldi's offer of surrender, had sent a large force to put him down. In the mean time the Italian was joined by numerous Hungarians, since which nothing further has been heard.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of cotton for week ending on the 11th, amount to 78,000 bales, of which 24,000 were taken by speculators and 6,000 for export. The following are the official quotations rendered by the brokers, viz: Fair upland 5¼, fair Orleans 5⅞,—closing firm at these rates.

Consistency!—The Tuscaloosa Monitor states that Inge is re-elected from the Tuscaloosa District because he signed Mr. Calhoun's Address and "*made his mark*" upon the Abolitionist, Ficklin;—and Cobb is re-elected in the Madison District because he did *not* sign Mr. Calhoun's Address, and did *not* "*draw the claret*" from a single Abolitionist in Congress!

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

HONORABLE ALBERT GALLATIN.

This distinguished and venerable gentleman died at Astoria, Long Island, near the city of New York, on the 12th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Another and probably the brightest of the public men whom the country has in a short time been called on to deplore, the death of Mr. Gallatin was not unexpected, for his health had become so feeble that at any time during several years an announcement of his decease would have created no astonishment. Born in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 28th of January, 1761, an orphan from his infancy, he was educated by distant relations, and in 1779 was graduated in the law faculty of the distinguished university of his native city. He was a pupil of the celebrated historian Muller, and a companion of Dumont, the friend and literary executor of Jeremy Bentham. In opposition to the wishes of his friends, Mr. Gallatin, at an early age, emigrated to the United States, and landed at Boston, July 14, 1780. Recommended to the notice of Dr. Franklin, by the French moralist, La Rochefoucauld, he soon found himself in the midst of all that was good or great in the society of the country. After a brief sojourn, however, in Boston, he proceeded to Maine, where he served under the orders of Col. Allan, commander of Fort Machias. Even thus early in his career, he was enabled to prove how sincerely he was attached to the cause of the country, by advances he made from his private means in a season of want and difficulty.

In 1782 he became Professor of French at Harvard University, from which however, he soon removed to Virginia, and at Richmond was engaged in prosecuting claims of a foreign mercantile house against that commonwealth. He there acquired the friendship of Lee, Henry, and other distinguished men, and for a long time meditated establishing himself there. This idea he, however, ultimately abandoned, and fixed himself in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1790 and '91, he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1792 a member of Congress. In 1793 he was elected a Senator of the United States, but was declared not entitled to a seat because not *eligible* under the Constitution; he, however, occupied his seat for two months. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin returned to Fayette county, having during his absence married the daughter of the distinguished Commodore Nicholson, of the navy of the revolution.

About this time the whiskey insurrection broke out, and Mr. Gallatin was conspicuous among that portion of the community supporting law and order. In October, 1795, he was again elected to the State Legislature, and on the same day (October 14) was chosen to Congress from the district composed of Washington and Alleghany counties. He took his seat in December, 1795, and represented the district for the consecutive terms. On the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson as President, Mr. Gallatin became Secretary of the Treasury. This was in 1801. The efforts of Mr. Gallatin to extinguish the national debt are well known and proven by the fact that between 1801 and 1812, under the system commenced by him, $52,400,000 of the $100,000,000 owed were paid. In 1813 he was one of the commissioners to Ghent, and while absent from the United States negotiated the commercial treaty between the Union and Great Britain.

From 1816 to 1823 he was minister to France, and in 1817 went on a special mission to the Netherlands, and 1818 to England, to which country he became minister plenipotentiary in 1826. In 1827 he returned to America, and established himself in New York. From this period he, though deeply interested in political matters, never participated openly in public affairs.

As a writer Mr. Gallatin was well known. His essay on the northeastern boundary, his treatise on Mr. Jay,s map, and his works on the currency, commanded universal attention. Soon after his removal to New-York, Mr. Gallatin became president of the National Bank of New York, and was unceasingly dilligent in his efforts to promote the interest of the commercial community. For some years past Mr. Gallatin has contributed much to historical and ethnological science and has finally sunken to the grave with unblemished reputation as a man, and with the highest position as a statesman, citizen, and scholar. Alone unaided, a stranger and unknown, he exalted himself to the highest point the laws of his adopted country permitted, and made his career a brilliant commentary on the perfection of American Institutions.

[It was erroneously stated in the last Observer that Mr. Gallatin was a native of Ireland.]

ENCOURAGING.

We may have some faint conception of the general character which the organ of the opposition has established for decency, from the fact that the junior Editor, the redoubtable man of the Bundlecund, even the *Thug*, before whom, heretofore, character and station were as nothing, has become ashamed to acknowledge its editorials. We had thought that if there was a man who could safely stand god-father to a whole list of editorial monstrosities, that man was Burke. But it is getting too strong even for him. Hear what he says:

From the Union of Aug. 14.

A GEM OF "DECENCY."

We copy the following patagraph from the *Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle*. It refers to one of the numbers of the "Heroic Age:"

"The author of this despicable article must be Burke, associate editor of the Washington Union. We know of no other man in the Union who is capable of such profanity, scurrility, and abuse.—We notice, too, that the writer of the article speaks of Ritchie as 'our senior.'"

We assure the malicious and mendacious libeler of the *Eagle*, that "Burke, the associate editor of the Washington *Union*," *did not* write the article alluded to, nor one word of it. A more unscrupulous, scurrilous, and vulgar fellow cannot be found, connected with the press, in the whole Union, than the editor of the *Memphis Eagle*.

We cannot but congratulate our friend Bundlecund upon this "show of resentment." It would certainly have been disgraceful to have stood sponsor for much that we have seen of late in the Union. We are glad to see that he has a conscience.—*Richmond Whig.*

Reverse of Fortune.—Of all the members of the French Provisional Government of 1848, Lamartine and Cremieux alone are now in the Assembly. All the others are in disgrace or exile.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1849.

GOV. MANLY AND THE PLANK ROAD.—The last Raleigh Register contains an able defence of Gov. Manly from the charges which have been made against him for his vote in the Plank Road meeting at this place. A writer in the "Hornet's Nest," at Charlotte, some few weeks ago, had charged the Governor with having lost sight of Western interests—that the very profuse and continued hospitalities of the shrewd burghers [of Fayetteville,] to their gratified guest, had so captivated his tender affections, that he surrendered to these "adroit schemers."

We extract a portion of the Register's article, explanatory of the causes which induced him to cast the vote of the State as he did:

"Now what was the Governor to do? Vote for the direct route across those mountains? No; nobody was for that. Vote for the 2nd, or Watson's Bridge route, and bring the two State works in competition? No. Besides, this route would be deflecting still further from the "Hornet Nest"-route, or the Salisbury-indignation-meeting-route. Vote against them all and have no Road, and thus nullify the act of Assembly? No; that would not do. Was he to fold his arms and say with the spiteful "Yadkin," in the Hornet's Nest, "my nomination to the office of Governor was never suggested by any supposed fitness for the discharge of trusts of this magnitude and importance"—this is too big a business for me and the Board of Internal Improvement, and therefore I'll slope and not vote at all? What then was he to do? Why, we humbly think, just what he did do—vote for the location of the Road along a route shown to be the most practicable, where it would not come in conflict with the other State work, where it would accommodate that portion of the people who were willing to pay their money to enjoy its benefits—vote for the way by Carthage, Fairgrove &c. in company with the Delegates from Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson, and in fact with *all* the friends of the measure present. For although, in the first instance, there were many who preferred the route by Watson's Bridge yet on the final vote, the road was located just where it was, by *the unanimous vote of every Stockholder in Town and Country, Whig and Democrat, and that too, on the motion of Hon. James C. Dobbin!* And yet this body of men, as distinguished for patriotism and public spirit, and fair dealing, as any that ever met in the State, together with the Governor and Board of Internal Improvement, are held up as Conspirators and Knaves and Traitors!!

"The official station of Gov. Manly is, at this time, one of great care and labor, and of unwonted responsibility. The last General Assembly thought proper, in sundry acts, to throw upon him trusts and duties from which his predecessors have been exempt, and he must be more than human to escape censure. The act which we have been reviewing was not his alone, but the act of the Board of Internal Improvement. In the organization of that Board, Gov. Manly called to his aid Hon. Calvin Graves, late Speaker of the Senate, a distinguished Democrat, and Dr. F. J. Hill, a patriotic and experienced member of the former Board, a distinguished Whig. Mr. Graves did not attend the Fayetteville meeting, and we are not informed whether he approves or disapproves the course of his associates. The Governor and Dr. Hill attended and acted with entire unanimity."

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.—The following are the names of the Members of Congress elected:—

1st District—	W. J. Alston,	Whig.
2d	" S. W. Harris,	Democrat.
3d	" H. W. Hilliard,	Whig.
4th	" Sam. W. Inge.	Democrat.
5th	" David Hubbard,	"
6th	" W. H. R. Cobb,	"
7th	" F. W. Bowdon,	"

In the Legislature the Democratic majority on joint ballot will be *nine*,—the Whigs having *one* majority in the Senate, and the Locos ten in the House. "This is the first time (says the Mobile Daily Advertiser,) the Whigs have ever had a majority in either branch of the Legislature in this State. In the House, the Whigs have reduced the Democratic majority of thirty odd down to TEN!—parties standing 55 Democrats to 45 Whigs. Who will say the Whigs of Alabama have not done nobly! And how easily they could have carried *both* branches of the Legislature, and thus secured two good Whig U. S. Senators! We lost—foolishly and shamefully lost—a member in each of the Whig counties of Marengo, Butler, Perry, Tuscaloosa, Chambers, Shelby and Pike, which would have given us a clear majority of four in the House. What a shame, when we had such a victory in our grasp, to let it slip from us by our own negligence! We hope it will be a lesson to those thoughtless Whigs, who have been the means of depriving us of the victory which could have been so easily obtained, that will not soon be forgotten—that it will teach them the importance of standing by their *principles* regardless of *men*."

TENNESSEE.—There is a *tie* on joint ballot in the Legislature,—the Whigs having a majority of three in the Senate, the Locos three in the House. The True Whig says, that the alleged illegal voting in Fentress county involves the legality of the election of one Representative and one Senator, both Democratic. If the vote of Fentress should be thrown out, the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot.

THE SPANISH ABDUCTION CASE.—The examination in this case, which has been going on for some time at New Orleans, has been brought to a termination. The Spanish Consul has been bound over in the sum of $5000 for his appearance before the U. S. Circuit Court.

We at first paid little attention to the examination in this case, believing it would turn out a humbug, or at least that there was more excitement than the importance of the subject would seem to demand. From the fact, however, that the Spanish Consul has been bound over, and from the tenor of the advices from Havana, which we publish in another column, it is becoming a subject of very deep interest.

Indeed, it is getting to be generally believed, that there is some connection between the abduction of Rey and the secret operations said to be in progress for the invasion of Cuba, or for the overthrow of the Spanish authorities in that Island.

Taking this view of it, we find an article in the Baltimore Sun, which inclines to the opinion that the abduction of Rey "was an event consequent upon the annexation project. The only difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter, lies in the personal importance of Rey. We want the key to that special purpose which induced the daring offence against this government, by Spanish officials, consummated in the abduction of a man of Rey's minor standing in society.

"Allowing that a secret expedition against Cuba is in progress in the United States, there is little doubt but it was originated several months, perhaps a year ago; while the design, no doubt, was conceived much earlier. The establishment of La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, was avowedly for the promotion of *Cuban independence;* for the gradual enlightenment of the Cuban people upon the advantages of republican institutions, and the especial benefits of an alliance with the United States at any future period. But why published in New York? In the first place it could not be published in Cuba, but all the vigilance and dexterity of the Cuban authorities have been insufficient to keep it out of the Island; it was designed for circulation there, and there it has circulated. The United States was the country which most favored such a publication by its institutions and the facilities of printing; and New York—the commercial emporium, the great heart of population—the most suitable place whereat to obtain co-operative influences for the support of the paper, and its purposes with regard to Cuban independence; and men, for the project of annexation, when fully ripe. In edditection with the prosecution of the general enterprise fostered by La Verdad, personal intercourse between New York and Cuba was indispensable, and as a matter of course the vigilance of the Captain General of Cuba was directed to the detection of suspected individuals upon the Island. But with the usual sluggishness of Cuban zeal, it appears that a communication from the Spanish Prime Minister, Narvaez, was necessary to wake up Roncali, himself, to the duties of his office. Spain was awake to the aspirations of the Creoles, and the hopes and strong desires of certain folks in America, before Cuba was. The "Pearl of the Antilles," the brightest gem in the Spanish coronet, had been bid for by the United States. A commissioner for the *purchase*, at least, had appeared at the very foot of the throne in the American legation; and herein was the confession, that a wistful leer had been thrown across to the island key of the Gulf. Spain was at once upon the alert, and her emissaries, or spies if you please, were, beyond doubt, speedily dropped in the American cities.—In the course of events, two gentlemen, Don Cirilo Villaverde and Mr. Tolon, the one engaged in the publication of La Verdad, and the other in its dissemination in Cuba, were picked up by the authorities on the Island and lodged in prison, where they would, in all probability, have been quietly disposed of but for subsequent occurrences. In the first place, one of the New York papers made a considerable stir in the matter, to excite sympathy here; but this not proving effective, and there being no interference on the part of our consulship the release of the imprisoned patriots was no doubt taken in hand on private account. Rey, an employee in the Havanna prison, was tampered with, and by his means Villaverde and Tolon, under sentence of death, effected their escape, with Rey in company. This enterprise, we *believe*, was originated in New York, and possibly perfected and *put afloat* from New Orleans. It was successful. What followed?

"In the course of a few weeks, a fellow named *Don* Fulgentio Lloreute appears in New Orleans, and pretends great friendliness of purpose towards a man named Machin, an agent of La Verdad; his object is expressly to induce him to return to Havana. The fact is, the useful men of La Verdad are to be removed. But Machin declines all the overtures, writes a letter to New York recounting the interview, and the next day is found with his brains blown out. In a very short time thereafter, Rey disappears, under circumstances which give rise to a well founded suspicion that he was abducted, partly by fraud and partly by force. Such is the connection that appears to exist between the abduction of Rey and the Cuban project.

"Rey is a man of insignificant position in some respects, but was he not the possessor of a secret it was all important for Gen. Roncali to know? Who approached Rey, with bribe, or persuasion in behalf of Villaverde and his companion? How did they get away from the island? Who were the founders—who were instrumental in any way in the prosecution of the enterprise? These things the Captain General would of course be anxious to know, in furtherance of future operations.

"It appears to us that apprehensions have been generally entertained by Spanish officials of a demonstration upon Cuba from the United States.—They have been working, accordingly, in their way, to counterplot and outmanoeuvre the operations in the States, and to detect if possible the revolutionary agents upon the island. Hence the severity of those measures which have of late been so much complained of upon the island; a sensitiveness so keen as to cost an opera singer his liberty, and humble him by a very penitent apology. The prisons of the Havana have lately been honored by an unusual number of political offenders; but in the attempt to extend the system to the United States, the government has betrayed that pitiable weakness of power which undertakes more than it can rationally expect to accomplish. Here its purpose contemplated the prohibition of a newspaper, and exposed itself to the abduction of a fugitive jailer. And all this may end in precipitating the event it has labored with so much equivocal zeal to avert. That the private enterprise against Cuba is still in progress we think highly probable, but whether it will elude the vigilance of our government time must determine. It will be either indefinitely deferred or greatly expedited by present developments, beyond question for Cuba will be all eyes when roused up by Gen. Taylor's proclamation, and Cuban patriots, both here and on the island, will feel that what is to be done must be done quickly."

The "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company" celebrated their *Fifty-Sixth* Anniversary in this town on Thursday last, by a Target Firing, Dinner, &c. The firing is represented as having been very good, and the full ranks of the Corps indicate that it still retains its pristine vigor, although more than half a century has elapsed since its organization.

Mr. Nathan Brunson was the successful competitor for the prize at Target Firing.

THE CHOLERA, we are glad to see, is fast abating in most of the Northern cities. In Philadelphia it has disappeared, and the Board of Health have discontinued their sittings.

We learn that the Rev. Prof. Green, lately elected Bishop of Mississippi, has accepted the same, and will enter upon the duties thereof in the course of the ensuing Fall.

We learn from the Chronicle, that the Directors of the Wilmington Rail Road Company have passed a resolution offering to take Stock in the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars, provided payment for it can be made in transportation on the Wilmington Road.

Congressional Election.

FIRST DISTRICT—*Official.*

	Clingman.	Scattering.
Cherokee,	574	36
Macon,	475	144
Haywood,	599	64
Buncombe,	1134	133
Henderson,	625	63
Yancey,	730	111
Burke,	541	94
McDowell,	724	23
Caldwell,	542	12
Rutherford,	903	332
Cleaveland,	384	134
	7231	1146

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Official.*

	J. P. Caldwell.	Stokes.
Ashe,	981	8
Wilkes,	1549	14
Surry,	836	747
Davie,	463	10
Rowan,	737	74
Iredell & Alex'r,	1553	969
Catawba,	232	47
	6351	1869
Caldwell's majority,	4,482	

The Pine Forests of North Carolina.—The Pine Forests of North Carolina form an inexhaustible source of a large revenue, as, under the mode adopted for obtaining the turpentine, the trees last a number of years, and, when finally exhausted, the extent of surface occupied by them will always afford sufficient time for a new growth, so as to keep up the supply.—The "crop" of naval stores, in proportion to the capital and labor employed, is a far greater and more certain one than either sugar or cotton, and is gathered without the use of any thing else than an axe to tap the trees, and a tub to collect the turpentine, dispensing altogether with the use of expensive steam engines, or other machinery, ploughs, hoes, or spades. Alabama and Georgia likewise have both of them extensive pine forests of the finest kind, and I find in Alabama they are annually increasing their production of naval stores, a good deal of which finds its way to New Orleans. I was pleased to find that all the recent alarm about the dying off, in whole districts of country, of the pine tree, has abated, and that the trees which were so affected are now rapidly recovering their former vigor and productiveness." The injury, which fortunately proves to be thus temporary, arose from the operations of a worm, which has for some time been disappearing.

Cor. N. O. Bulletin.

[*This is doubtless a mistake. We do not believe a single tree has been known to recover after being attacked. The disease in this part of the State has abated, at least we hear of no complaints.—OBSERVER.]

MOORE COUNTY.

The Standard tells its readers that the "gallant Caldwell" has gained largely in Moore and Lincoln. This is a piece of the Standard's wit, and it is doubtless in imitation of that of a wag in Washington, who once said that Silas Wright and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge drank more brandy and water than any two men in Congress. The story reached Tallmadge's ears, and he was highly indignant thereat; for he was a member of the Temperance Society, and he called on the slanderer for an explanation. "I did say it," replied the wit, "but I meant that Wright drank all the brandy and you all the water." In this case the gains have all been made in Lincoln and none in Moore. The vote stands, Deberry 535; Caldwell 537; and when it is recollected that Moore has not elected a Whig member of the Legislature since 1844, and that at the last August election Reid beat Manly 12 votes in that county, it is easy to determine who has drunk the brandy and who the water. The truth is, no other county in the District has stood to its tackle like Moore—and a thousand cheers to the gallant whigs of our native bailiwick for it, say we! While others permitted themselves to be poisoned with predjudice and distracted with petty jealousies, the good men of Moore marched up to the polls in solid phalanx and deposited their ballots for the candidate of their party. Their conduct in this respect is worthy of all praise, and we trust that their brethren throughout the District will honor them accordingly.—*N. C. Argus.*

The Commercial Bank of this town has made an arrangement to have its bills received on deposit at the Bank of Charleston.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Baptismal Occasion.—The Revival in the Rev. Mr. McDaniel's congregation, is still progressing. On last Sabbath, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, he Baltized 24. Among them were the aged and the young. There was a general attendance of the inhabitants. On no former occasion, have there ever been so many immersed in Wilmington, and so large an assembly of people in attendance. The heavens were veiled with clouds, which wholly prevented inconvenience from the rays of the sun. Commendable order and respect pervaded the vast throng; and nothing occurred to blast the joys of the worshippers. Very large congregations attend their meetings, which are held every evening, and have been for the space of three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Langdon, of the North Carolina Conference, and the Rev. Mr. Purify of the Baptist Church at Fayetteville, are assisting the pastor.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Two children murdered by their Father.—A dreadful affair happened in Wayne County four or five days ago. A man of the name of Thomas Price murdered two of his children, (three or four years of age,) one by shooting, and the other by beating its brains out with a stick. He was arrested shortly after committing the horrid acts, and confined in jail. It is thought that he was insane, and that he was, we would charitably suppose.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Davidson College.—There was a perfect jam at Commencement at the College. More persons present than ever were seen there on any previous occasion. Judge Strange's address is spoken of as excellent.—*Hornet's Nest.*

New Cotton.—The Savannah Republican announces the arrival of a bale of new Cotton from Glynn county, Ga. on Saturday, and a bale was received at Macon, on the 15th, from Twiggs county. The Mobile papers also announce the arrival of two bales in that city.

Is it True?—It was told us yesterday, for a fact, that a merchant near the Canal, who has been busy in attending the Cholera sick, day before yesterday, was called upon to visit a family where he found one man down with the Cholera and in cramps. He saw two men near and engaged them to give assistance at 25 cents per hour. The men worked well at rubbing, &c. and the person was saved. The money was paid over, and it was afterwards found out that the two employed at 25 cents per hour *were brothers of the Cholera patient!* Comment upon such brutality is unnecessary.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Notice to Shippers by Cape Fear River.

AT a meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors, of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants' Steam Boat Co.*, and *Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.*, held in the Town of Fayetteville, August 21st, 1849, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except *Labor, Storage*, and *Commissions*.

Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent. on all Ocean Freights, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.

G. DEMING,
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
A. W. STEEL,
President Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, August 21, 1849. 82-6t

☞ Carolina Watchman, Ashborough Herald, and Greensborough Patriot, will copy 4 weeks and send accounts to this office.

TOWN MILITIA.

PERSONS subject to militia duty in the Town Militia District, who failed to show cause for their absence from guard duty at the Jail, and for absence from Company and Regimental musters, (and against whom judgment has of course been rendered,) had better call on the undersigned and settle, on or before the 1st day of September, 1849, to save costs, as after that date he ceases to be the collecting officer of the Company, and Mr. Wm. Mitchell takes his place.

J. E. BRYAN, O. S.

Aug. 27, 1849. 1wpd

MARRIED,

At Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Jno. R. Mac Intosh, Mr. JOHN G. PEARSON, of Guilford co., to Miss MARY LITTLE, eldest daughter of the late Tryam Mac Farland.

In Richmond county, on the 13th ult., by Alfred Baldwin, Esq., Mr. GEORGE USREY, of Montgomery county, to Miss NANCY USREY, daughter of Mastin Usrey.

In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Heflin, SAMUEL H. YOUNG, Esq., Merchant of Raleigh, to Mrs. JANE S. JOHNSON, daughter of the late Theophilus Hunter, Esq.

DIED,

In Lumberton, on the 16th inst., Mr. DAVID OSWALD, aged 72 years, a native of Charleston, S. C., but for the last 43 years a citizen of Robeson county.

In Greensborough, on the 14th, after a protracted illness, MINERVA BOWMAN, wife of Drury W. Bowman and daughter of Wilson S. Hill.

Of consumption, at Magnolia, Alabama, on the 21st ult., Mrs. MARTHA A. DUMAS, consort of Dr. J. E. Dumas.

In Greensboro', Greene county, Ala., on the 2d inst., Mr. WILLIE JONES CROOM, in the 54th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 22—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C A McMillan, F D Breese, J Worth, J E Bryan, H L Myrover & Co, J & C J Cowles, Murchison, Reid & Co, Blunt's Creek Co, A W Steel, H & E J Lilly, R A Stuart, J C Thompson, J P Smith & Co, W Dranghon, D McGill, R D McNeill, E Fuller, Hall & Hall, B Rose & Son, E Bello, N P Liles, J & T Waddill, Cedar Falls Co, Grimsly & Liles, E Burage, I Cox, Deep River Co, M M McNair, Rowan Factory, J H & J Martine, T S Lutterloh, J Utley, J D Starr, R A Stuart.

August 23—Steamer Evergreen, with tow boat Nelson, with goods for E Fuller, C T Haigh & Son, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, E J Hale, E W Willkings, Ray & Pearce, G W McDonald, J Banks, H Branson & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, W McIntyre, Cook & Taylor, Bank of Fayetteville, Dr. B. Robinson, of this place; and for J T Pope & Co, W Murphy & Co, M Brown & Son, McDonald, Knight & Co, E Mitchell, E M Holt, Jenkins & Roberts, A Gainey, W W Cole, D Clewell, G Stafford, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Brig David Duff-ll from Boston; Schrs. James G. King from New York, John C. Baker from Georgetown, S. C., Martha Ann from Shallotte, Mary Louise from Philadelphia. 17.—Schr. E. S. Powell from New York. 18.—Sloop Samuel Martin from Charleston. 21.—Schr. R. B. Potter from Guadaloupe, Br. Schr. John Russell from Turks Island. 22.—Brig Ellen Maria from Boston; Schr. Olive from New York.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.

August 27, 1849. 82-8w

Carolinian and Communicator 8 weeks.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

200 Prizes of $500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 106, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1849.

Lowest Three Number Prize $500!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, 3 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

$38,000.

20 PRIZES OF $2,500!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 109, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1849.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $38,000, 1 of 16.000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,158, 20 of 2,500, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

50,000 DOLLARS!

$25,000!! $10,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

(Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!)

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 112, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Capital of $50,000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 Prize of 5,145, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	21 25

40,000 DOLLARS!

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 115, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 22, 1849.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 3,681, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 182 of 300, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	35 00

CAPITAL $63,000!

$26,000!! $15,000!

100 PRIZES OF $1,000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class I, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $63,000, 1 of 26,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,477, 5 Prizes of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 100 of 1,000, 239 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

Alexandria, Virginia.

82-td-pd)

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now raited to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loath some.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

July 23. 77tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., 81; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Gore, 25; The Curate, 25; The Crayon Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Daughters; Mr. Irving; Astoria, by do.; Hawstone; Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do.; Hawstone; Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do.; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Assembly's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Oswald's Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Oswald's Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Oswald's